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WARREN WEBBER, Proprietor. No. 66 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee

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Friday Morning, Dec. 8, 1848.

Tribulations of Locofocoism.

Ever since the election of Gen. TAYLOR, the Washington *Union* has been in a state of excruciating suspense and anxiety. That honest and impartial journal is yet ignorant, or professes to be so, whether old ROUGH AND READY will make a Whig President, or a no-party President, and so solicitudinous the subject calls forth diurnal effusions that present a most amusing mixture of doleful forebodings, insinuating flattery, ill-concealed misgivings and [illegible] counsels. The Government organ appears to be sincerely solicitous of *Tyleizing* Gen. TAYLOR. It entertains a remote expectation of securing in office the jackalls that have been preying, without intermission, upon the public purse for the last twenty years, and for this laudable purpose it addresses itself to the task of advice, adulation mingled with covert menaces with a zeal befitting the unflagging energies of the venerable editor.

The disconsolation of the *Union* may be found in its journal of the 29th ult., and it exhibits, to a ludicrous extent, the conflicting hopes and fears of its author. First, the *Union* thinks that Gen. TAYLOR will not prove promissory enough to redeem his pledges against partisanship in numerous and distinct. Ah! but HARRISON succumbing to the *Union*—made pledges too, and was forced to yield to his Whig Cabinet. Still, "the official" is rather disposed to trust TAYLOR, because he "has more nerve and independence of mind and character," than Old Tip, but there is a grain of distrust that imparts its bitterness to these reflections, for forthwith the *Union* adds, that "the lessons taught by the abuses of 1840 and the inauguration of 1841 must not be lost upon the Democratic party." And then, as the thought that Gen. TAYLOR will be surrounded by Whig counsels, that his political experience is not such as to have imbued with Roman firmness, moral tender, the *Union* that soothes rustles upon the mind of the editor, he becomes anonymous and desponding, and bids his party pray to prepare for a repetition of the scenes of the spring and summer of 1841. Thus through whole columns of alternate hope and despair, the "official" flounders and swaddles and whines, and finally leaves the subject as mystified and uncertain as ever.

We have treated this matter in a somewhat peculiar mood, because it really argues a stretch of effrontery beyond the scope of serious discussion, for Locofoco journals which evinced throughout the entire canvass the most ferocious hatred towards our candidates, to be now attempting to coerce them into a complete surrender for past misdemeanors. The secret of all the bulderdash and flummery of the *Union* and its affiliated presses, is the earnest desire to preserve in office a host of political brawlers, who, pending the canvass, wrote, worked and fought with desperation against Gen. TAYLOR. From Commissioner BURKE down to the humblest waiter in the customs, the army of place men united each other in the effort to defeat our candidate, and with what grace can these men, who reviled, abused and slandered Gen. TAYLOR, and who have moreover fattened on the spoils of the Government ever since the inauguration of Gen. JACKSON—with what grace, we ask, can they claim Executive indulgence? Gen. TAYLOR must be made of more pliant materials than even his enemies imagine, if he yields one jot to the solicitations of those who strove unwearedly against him in the hour of his victory, and who now seek to pay upon the leanings of the old patriot, and to make his magnanimity subservient to their sordid interests. The *Union* may surrender its hopes, and let its fears deepen into certainty. Gen. TAYLOR will not proscribe the honest and the truthful, but those who have brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of election, will assuredly meet with speedy retribution.

Legislature.

SENATE.—Mr. Sigur presented a bill appropriating $50,000 for the support of the public schools in this State, and $15,000 for the support of those of New Orleans, for the years 1846, '47, and '48. The rules being suspended, it was read a third time, and passed.

A number of bills and resolutions of no general importance were introduced, and the Senate at an early hour, went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, informing the House that, under the resolution instructing him to contract for the statue of Washington, for the new capitol at Baton Rouge, he had communicated with Hiram Powers, at Florence, who had accepted the commission, but suggested that the sum of $5000 was inadequate. A letter from Hiram Powers was also read, in which he asked permission to make the statue above the life size, that the magnitude of the surrounding objects might not destroy and diminish the proportions to the eye. Referred to a special committee of three members.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, reported a bill repealing the law establishing the interchange of judges in certain cases; also, a bill repealing the act obliging the Attorney General to reside at Baton Rouge after January 1, 1849; also, a bill to increase the salary of the District Attorney to $2,000, the office expenses to be paid by himself.

Mr. Smith made an unfavorable report on the proposal to incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of St. Landry, as it is unconstitutional and there is already a law for the incorporation of scientific associations.

Mr. Smith also reported a bill to provide for the appointment of three persons to revise and consolidate the codes and all general laws, and appropriating the sum of $12,000 as their compensation, to be paid as the work progresses, except the last payment of $3000, which shall be paid upon the completion of the work. Passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

After some further business the House adjourned.

Maine.—Official.

Counties.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.
Aroostook,	436	868	91
Cumberland,	4,386	5,989	1,744
Franklin,	686	1,431	810
Hancock,	2,102	2,017	244
Kennebec,	5,866	3,829	1,636
Lincoln,	5,276	4,711	965
Oxford,	1,531	3,601	1,201
Penobscot,	3,971	4,635	1,260
Piscataquis,	937	1,166	433
Somerset,	2,460	2,102	1,038
Waldo,	1,817	3,547	1,110
Washington,	2,500	2,464	450
York,	3,501	4,661	843
	39,279	40,121	12,107
Errors, &c.	7	17	17
Totals.	39,279	40,138	12,124

Cass over Taylor	4,859
Cass less than Taylor and Van Buren	7,265
Polk over Clay	11,341
Polk over all others	6,505
Total vote in 1848	87,541
Total vote in 1844	85,445
Increased vote	2,096

The above vote of 1848 is complete with the exception of some half a dozen plantations, that have made no return, and may not have voted. Several townships and plantations, which, in September, 1844, gave 53 Whig, and 199 Democratic votes, made no returns for President in Nov. 1844.

THE VOTE BY POPULATION.—The Baltimore *Clipper* makes the following statement of the Presidential vote by the population of those States that voted for each of the candidates respectively:

The fifteen Taylor States had an aggregate population of	9,747,802
The [illegible] Cass States,	7,316,511
Majority,	2,431,351

LA CRONICA.—This sprightly and valuable latin semi-hebdomadal has entered upon the second year of its existence, with prospects of a brilliant future. It is conducted by straight gentlemen of known ability; and as a weekly of literary information, a condensed compendium of the gossip and current news of the day, and an enlightened and talented notatory of theatricals, it is entitled to the encouragement of all who read the spoken idiom of France.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the brig *Tiki*, Captain Rodevich, we have received our files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 27th ult., and from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult.

Don Louis G. Cuevas has taken the place of Mr. Hero, as Minister for Foreign Affairs. He took the oath of office on the 15th ult.

The *Noticiosa* of Puebla of the 23d, says that the diligence which left Vera Cruz on the 10th for Mexico, was attacked and plundered near the latter city. The robbers were arrested and it is said, will be punished to the utmost rigor of the law. One of the ringleaders is the notorious Marrano Trujeque.

Both the Spanish and French Ministers have had audiences with President Herrera, and assured him of the friendly views and wishes of their respective governments.

A skirmish occurred near the frontier of Guanajuato on the 13th November, between some Mexican troops and a body of Indians, in which the latter were defeated, losing 3 killed, 6 wounded and 72 prisoners.

In Queresa a rural police has been organized to protect the Vera Cruz road from the incursions of bands of robbers.

Mr. Robertson, the commissioner appointed to settle the English claim upon Mexico, was expected in the next steamer.

The Commander General of Tamaulipas has arrived at Tampico. The Governor of that State writes that he is not aware of any projects for the establishment of an independent government, keeps a vigilant eye on the movements of the people, and is taking all possible precautions. The National Guard [illegible] against the suspicion of being at a disconcerted in seditious designs.

Robberies and burglaries are of constant occurrence in the city of Mexico. The police of that city seems to be wretchedly organized. The people of San Pedro de Gallo (Durango) ask of the Government to send them a detachment of troops to protect them from the Indians.

The Indians of Queretaro are committing the most deplorable excesses in the State of Queretaro. *El Monitor* has a strong article upon the subject, in the course of which it calls for the diffusion of the precepts of christianity and civilization among the savages, and says that if it be neglected, a war of extermination between the two races will become inevitable. Ingamaulipas, Saltillo, and other places, the Indians have risen and committed a thousand outrages.

The Government has appointed Senors Pedro, Garcia, Conde, and Robles, Commissioners to fix the boundary lines between the United States and Mexico.

A clergyman, living at Villa de Salinas, was inhumanly butchered by the savages on the 8th ult.

☞ When the question comes up, the Whig party is to be blown up anyhow. For if Taylor signs the bill, we shall say that Whiggery in the South, if he vetoes it, Whiggery North will have cholera asphyxia.—*Columbus Times.*

The most peculiar feature of the above, is the intensity of its hypocrisy. The *Times* really attempts to make the people believe that it fears that Gen. Taylor will do as *Mr. Polk did*, and approve the "slavery restriction!" and which act, moreover, of Mr. Polk, the *Times* and its Cass confreres justified. The whole South as one man, scoffs shoulder to shoulder against the bill until Benton and Houston deserted, and passed it, and Mr. Polk signed it; it then became, in the sight of these Cass organs, all right, proper, and moreover, perfectly Democratic. Yet, now if Taylor should do the same, it would be an unheard of atrocity.

"O, for a forty person power
To chant thy praise—humbuggery."—*Ala. Journal.*

TAYLOR BALL IN W. FELICIANA.—The St. Francisville *Chronicle* says: The election of General Taylor to the Presidency, is to be celebrated in this parish by a splendid Ball. Preparations, upon a magnificent scale, are being made.

MOBILE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The vote for Mayor was as follows: For C. C. Langdon, 1005; for B. McAlpin, 993—majority 12. The Whigs have four majority in the Board of Aldermen and one in the Common Council. The vote is 200 larger than was cast at the Presidential election.

FIREWORKS CELEBRATION.—The proprietors of the Philadelphia *North American* celebrated the birth-day of Gen. Taylor in an original and peculiarly tasteful manner. They had a splendid display of Fireworks, during the exhibition of which, there was fired a rocket for every State that voted for Taylor; each rocket, in bursting, discharged a number of stars corresponding with the electoral votes of the several States.

☞ The new Territory of MINNESOTA, in which a Territorial Government has not yet been established, is said to have elected a delegate to Congress, who will claim his seat from the Territory of Wisconsin. The bill establishing the State of Wisconsin did not repeal the old law governing the Territory; consequently, the settlements not embraced within the State law, it is contended, are still the Territory of Wisconsin, and therefore entitled to a delegate in Congress.

THE WEATHER for the last few days has been singular, even for our proverbially capricious clime. December snows are apparently melted by a July sun, and instead of great coats during the day, and blankets at night, people don their summer habiliments, and sleep beneath the lightest covering. Rain, however, has fallen copiously, and this is a certain prelude to an early atmospheric change. It is quite probable that we shall have an eager and a nipping air, before the end of the week.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Times* furnishes the following table of the district majorities:

Districts	Taylor	Districts	Cass
4	87	1	224
5	125	2	369
6	424	3	29
7	542	10	651
8	77	11	1494
9	1569	13	146
14	434	13	781
		15	985
			4651
			2346
			1305

Cass's majority

Supposing, adds the *Times*, that the official returns, yet to be received, may somewhat modify this majority, we may nevertheless safely affirm that it will fall below the majority which Van Buren obtained over Harrison, in 1840, viz: 1392. That contest was one of the most animated that ever took place in the State, and it is something to be able to say, that Taylor has done better than Harrison in Virginia. We have taken occasion to develope the fact, that his failure to obtain an actual popular majority was due to the unfortunate remissness of some of the Whigs, in some of the counties. The result has fully attested the correctness of the assertion, which, more than once, and with perfect candor, we made to our readers, during the canvass, that if the old and unchanged Whig vote should be fully brought to the polls, the State would be carried for Taylor and Fillmore.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer *De Kalb*, a small stern-wheel steamer, running between Smithland and Nashville, was run into, on the night of the 24th ult, by the steamer *Ogle*, at Cumberland bar, and completely capsized. There were a number of passengers on board, among them half a dozen ladies, and yet no lives were lost, the whole of them getting on the outside of the wreck.

HIGHWAY FLY.—The Martinsburg (Virginia) *Chronicle* says: "We are sorry to learn that the fly is committing awful depredations among the wheat; many fields, we are told, are almost completely ruined."

The Augusta *Southed* suggests, as a certain preventive of all injury from the ravages of the insect that the wheat should be sowed in less that it will come up after the season of the short-lived fly has passed.

[illegible] Foundry in Galena, Ill., had become involved and owes half dozen of his creditors had obtained mortgages on his property, and were about to push him. As Mr. Harris was passing the Foundry recently, Mr. [illegible] called to him and shot him dead on the side-walk—then ripped long the footstalk, shot Mr. Rees, and accepted the first of Grant's orders, by shooting himself. Harris died in his house and the [illegible] dead on the spot.

Gold Mine—The Gold Region.

We are indebted to Mr. J. H. CUTTING for some interesting information in relation to the gold region of California. Mr. CUTTING left San Francisco on the 11th October, and took the overland route homewards, by way of the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Though detained 9 days at Vera Cruz, his entire journey from San Francisco to New Orleans occupied but 48 days.

Mr. CUTTING was one year in California, and nearly six weeks in the gold diggings. During his stay in the latter place, without mining materials or assistance of any kind, and aided only by such implements as a butcher knife, pickaxe, shovel, and a pan to wash the dirt, he succeeded in collecting upwards of $1500 of the pure metal. He has with him a number of samples, consisting of pieces of gold in its virgin state, of the value of from 30 to 35 dollars each. The metal is obtained entirely by washing. Few excursions have yet been made, and none that penetrated more than seven feet below the surface.

The extent of country which Mr. CUTTING knows to be teeming with the precious metal, is a range 400 miles long and 120 broad. His opinion, however, is that the trust is much longer, and possibly covers a thousand miles. The gold is procured with slight labor. As it is the staple commodity of California, and obtained in such quantities and at such little cost of time and toil, everything else is of course measured by this standard, and is enormously high. Flour sells at $60 per bbl.; boots, $25 a pair; shoes from 6 to $8 a pair; brandy from $5 to $8 a bottle; cards, $8 a pack; board and lodging in the gold region, $15 per week.

Mr. CUTTING has allowed us to examine several numbers of the *Californian*. The paper of the 23d September has a long and interesting article on the subject of the gold mines. During the first six weeks of the "golden times," the receipts at San Francisco, of gold dust were $250,000. For the eight weeks, ending on the 23d September, they reached $600,000. The number of persons engaged in gold hunting exceeds 6000, and one ounce per day is the lowest average for each person, while many collect hundreds of dollars for days in succession. The gold producing region is sufficiently extensive to give profitable employment to 100,000 persons for generations to come. The gold is found in a virgin state, disseminated in small particles, and is found in three distinct deposits—sand and gravel beds, or decomposed granite, and intermingled with a kind of slate.

True Progress.

The Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS is a burning and a shining light. She is an example of the true progress of a nation—not the barbarian progress in the arts of war and bloodshed of which such conquerors as Alexander, and Tamerlane, and Alaric have furnished the examples—but the progress of human virtue, intelligence, civilization, and true happiness; not the progress which raises neighboring nations, but that which improves, enriches, exalts, and adorns our own.

Last year the people of Massachusetts voluntarily taxed themselves about a million of dollars for the support of Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State, old enough to learn, who is not able to read and write. In the city of Boston, during the three months preceding the 10th of April last, $300,000 were spent in building public school houses. The high school just finished in Cambridge, with its other school houses, cost $85,000. Another, of equal and costly character, was lately finished in Charlestown. Another at Newburyport cost $25,000. Within the last year, individuals have given $300,000 to Harvard College.

The *State* is building a reform school for vagrant and exposed children, which will cost more than $100,000. An unknown individual has given $80,000 towards it.

The State educates all the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Last winter the Legislature made an appropriation to establish a school for idiots.

These are the new chariots and works of philanthropy in which Massachusetts is engaged. She has already finished such institutions as other States are now engaged in establishing. She is from thirty to fifty years ahead of the age. Following her example, let all endeavor to progress.—*Trenton Gazette.*

Glorious Massachusetts! How can such a State be other than unchangeably Whig! True Republicanism and intellectual progress ever accompany each other.

REVENUE AND TAXATION IN ENGLAND.—In 1845 the total revenue received in England, from customs, stamps and taxes, was $17,491,552; repealed, £4,336,561; imposed, £33,730—leaving, as compared with the previous year, a deficiency of £1,679,284. In 1846 there was an increase of £763,633, there being a further repeal of taxes to the amount of £735,398, and taxes imposed £8,120. Compared with 1846, there was in 1847 a decrease of £1,839,432, there having been a further abatement of taxes to the amount of 314,896, and none of fresh imposed. The average price of wheat for these three years was, 50s. 10d., 54s. 8d., and 69s. 9d.

Subdividing the foregoing aggregate, and taking, first, the customs, we find that in 1845 there was an actual loss to the revenue of £3,603,561 through the repeal of taxes, being a decrease of 2,401,151, as compared with 1844. In 1846 there was a further loss of £733,398, but an increase on 1845 of 569,198, and in 1847 there was a still further loss of £14,896, and a decrease of no less than £881,655, as compared with 1846.

The excise exhibited an increase of £163,861 in '46 and of £379 in '46, but fell off, as compared with the latter year, no less than £1,097,291 in '47.

In stamps, though there was nearly £3000 fresh taxes imposed, there was an increase of 139,702 in '45, while in '46 there was a falling off of £11,124; and in '47 there was a comparative gain of £1000. In Ireland the stamps left an increase of fifteen thousand in '45, and of rather more in '46; but last year there was a falling off of nearly £8000. All these items are entirely irrespective of the sum of collection.

The assessed taxes show the very remarkable progressive increase of from fifteen to twenty-eight, and from that to ninety thousand pounds (in round numbers) on the three years respectively.

Some of the sources of loss are curious. In '45 there was lost by the repeal on hatscases, 14 thousand pounds; bricks, 20; leather, 24; wrought, 22; mahogany, 13; olive oil, 29; raw and thrown silk, not dyed, 30; wool, 35; and cotton wool, 663 thousand pounds—round numbers. By the reduction on glass bottles (green and common) there was loss 18 thousand pounds; molasses 129 thousand pounds; and on sugar, £2,313,756! By repeal of taxes in '46 there was loss on sized hats 16, and on wooden manufactures (not made up) 35 thousand pounds. By reduction of duty the same year, there was loss on timber, 192; oil of seeds, 36; cheese, 77; silk manufactures, 161; spirits, foreign and of British possessions, 490; and rubber 108 thousand pounds. Deducting the estimated amount of increase to the revenue from the reduction of prohibitory duties on foreign sugar, namely, £416,666, there was a deficiency on these and some minor articles of considerably upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling.

Coupling to the reduction of taxation of last year (£7,) we find on foreign timber a loss of 56; on sugar and molasses of 53; and on rum of 46 thousand pounds. The repeal of the duties duties in '45 lost the revenue £303,000, and the abrogation in the same double £[illegible]. Against this there is the small set-off of £10,000, arising from the increase of tonnage of licenses from 3 guineas to 5 pounds per annum; but the increase arising from the 10 new licenses to chemists and others for sale of stills, was only £120 the first year, it was imposed, viz: '46. There is no return for '47. The increase in the aggregate licenses from 1[illegible] to 29, yielded £[illegible] in '46; but we have no return for the past two years.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER during the past few days has been intolerably wintry, nasty and disagreeable. The mercury has, to be sure, become quite solidified and could readily be cut up into little pieces like a pancake. We hope the cold will abate to this business will shortly hold up a bumper. No matter how cold, it would be infinitely preferable to the present suicidal weather.

RIOT ON BOARD SHIP.—A report having been circulated that some of the hands who had shipped up South O'Brien's in the Great Republic, were on board the ship *Alonzo*, which arrived yesterday afternoon, a party of Indians collected together, went on board the ship and demanded that the suspected persons should be given up to them, or they would set fire to the ship, when a pitched battle ensued with one of them, by the name of Kavanagh, who was dangerously wounded, and had to be taken to the Hospital. Several persons were stabbed and otherwise injured, during the mêlée. The prompt interposition of the First Municipality police finally put an end to the disturbance.

LAMBERT.—Yelson, Gunn, John and Tom Gunn, were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged by Ed. Tottenham, with having entered a house in Ed. Tottenham, with the value of eight, from [illegible], &c., in Royal street. They were allowed bailed Judge Devlin.

SUICIDE.—George Ray was arrested yesterday, in the Second Municipality, charged with stealing some dried fruit, from a house in Julia street. As the evidence was very slight, Recorder Baldwin sent him before the Third District Court.

[illegible] Bank, Philadelphia, Mr. Rees, and [illegible] Mr. Harris, the lady [illegible]